

KARASIK, G.Ye.; MIRONICHEV, V.; YEGOROV, I.; BATYROV, R.; DZUSOV, B.;
VAKHRAMEYEV, A.

In the oil regions of our country. Neftianik 6 no.1:30-33 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:4)
(Petroleum industry)

BATYROV, R.

In the oil regions of our country. Neftianik 6 no.4:30-32
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Pomoshchnik buril'shchika Neftepromyslovogo upravleniya
Arlanneft'.

(Petroleum industry)

BATYROV, R.

Young oil worker. Neftianik 6 no.7:29 J1 '61.
(Petroleum workers)

(MIRA 14:7)

BATYROV, R.

Driller. Neftianik 6 no.8:28 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Promoshchnik buril'shchika neftepromyslovogo upravleniya
Arlanneft'.

(Oil well drilling)

BATYROV, R.; PERTSOV, V., starshiy inzh.

Oil workers to the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Neftianik 6
no.10:4-5 0'31. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskii, nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Oil fields--Production methods)

BATYROV, R.

Obligations are being well fulfilled. Neftianik 6 no.11:4
N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Arian region—Oil fields—Production methods)

SYROVATSKIY, A.; NIZHEGORODTSEV, P.; MARTYNOV, A.; VIKTOROVICH, Ye.;
CHERTILIN, V.; BATYROV, R.

In the oil regions of our country. Neftianik 7 no.1:30-
33 Ja. '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Petroleum industry)

BATIROV, R.

Contribution of efficiency promoters to the seven-year plan fund.
Neftianik 8 no.2:9 F '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BATYROV, Rif

A sector of the Young Communist League. Neftianik 8 no.6:19
Je '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Instruktor Neftskanskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisti-
cheskogo soyuza molodezhi.

KELDYSH, M.V.; PALLADIN, A.V.; KUPREVICH, V.F.; ABDULLAYEV, Kh.M.; SATPAYEV, K.I.; MUSKHELISHVILI, N.I.; MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G.; MATULIS, Yu.Yu.; GROSUL, Ya.S.; PLAUDE, K.K.; KARAKHEYEV, K.K.; UMAROV, S.U.; AMBARTSUMYAN, V.A.; BATYROV, Sh.B.; EYKHFFEL'D, I.G. [Eichfeld, J.]

Comments by presidents. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.10:2-17 0 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Prezident Akademii nauk SSSR (for Keldysh).
2. Prezident Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Palladin).
3. Prezident Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Kuprevich).
4. Prezident Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Abdullayev).
5. Prezident Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Satpayev).
6. Prezident Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Muskhelishvili).
7. Prezident Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Mamedaliyev).
8. Prezident Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Matulis).
9. Prezident Akademii nauk Moldavskoy SSR (for Grosul).
10. Prezident Akademii nauk Latvinskoy SSR (for Plaude).
11. Prezident Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy SSR (for Karakeyev).
12. Prezident Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Umarov).
13. Prezident Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Ambartsumyan).
14. Prezident Akademii nauk Turkmenkoy SSR (for Batyrov).
15. Prezident Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR (for Eykhfel'd).

(Russia--Economic conditions) (Research)

BATYROV, Sh.B., akademik

Reorganization of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen S.S.R.
Vest. AN SSSR 33 no.9:45-48 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. AN Turkmenskoy SSR; president AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Academy of sciences of the Turkmen S.S.R.)

BATYROV, Sh.B.

Conquest of deserts. Priroda 51 no.10:52-53 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Prezident AN Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad.
(Soviet Central Asia—Reclamation of land)

BATYROV, Sh. B.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences in the
Institute of History

"Formation and Development of Socialist Nations in the USSR."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-115

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/o Internal Med Sent 50

5389. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN SOME CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE
INTESTINE (Russian text) - Batyrov Sh. K. Med. Inst., Tashkent - MED.
Zil. UZ. 1957, 5 (13-18)

Carbohydrate metabolism was studied in 55 patients with chronic impairment of
intestinal function (8 patients had chronic enteritis with glossitis of sprue type, 27
had chronic enterocolitis with predominant involvement of the small intestine, and
20 had enterocolitis with predominant involvement of the large intestine). Cases of
dysentery were not included. Fasting capillary blood sugar levels were determin-
ed and the estimations repeated 15 min. after glucose administration and subse-
quently repeated at 30-min. intervals for a period of 4 hr. A 2nd dose of glucose
was given one hr. after the beginning of the test. The content of sugar, lactic and

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pyrolactic acids and acetone bodies in arterial and venous blood was determined in the fasting state, 30 min., 1.5 hr. and 2.5 hr. after administration of glucose in some cases and of adrenaline in others. In most cases of chronic intestinal disease the utilization of sugar by the tissues was diminished, and the glycaemic curve was flatter than the normal although the glycaemic rise on i.v. administration of glucose was higher than in adrenaline loading. A study of the glycaemic curves following twice repeated glucose loading shows that in a number of cases the hormonal function of the islet apparatus is depressed. Adrenaline loading demonstrates depletion of glycogen stores in the tissues and in the main depot of the liver. Disturbances of carbohydrate metabolism are more marked in patients with predominant involvement of the small intestine and with enteritis associated with glossitis of sprue type as compared with patients in whom the large intestine was involved predominantly.

Guseva - Moscow (S)

BATYROV, Sh.K., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem
of carbohydrate metabolism in certain ^{intestinal diseases.} ~~diseases of the~~
~~intestine.~~" Tashkent 1958, 17 pp. (Tashkent State Med Inst)
230 copies (KL, 32-58, 110)

- 56 -

BATYROV, Sh.K. (Tashkent)

Comparative data on disorders of carbohydrate metabolism in
acute and chronic enterocolitis. Klin.med. 37 no.1:143-148
Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnytrennikh bolezney pediatricheskogo
i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof. E.I. Atakha-
nov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(COLITIS, metab.

carbohydrates, in enterocolitis (Rus))

(CARBOHYDRATES, metab.

in enterocolitis (Rus))

BATYROVA, M.

New Cruciferae in the flora of the Kopetdag. Izv. AN Turk.
SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.2:71-73 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E.Sh.; SUMAROKOVA, T.N.; BATYROVA, N.A.

Composition and conditions of formation of basic copper salts. Izv.
AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 15 no.2:45-50 Ap-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Immunity.

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, No 60962

Author : Batyrova, T. F.

Inst : Bashkirskiy Medical Institute

Title : The Effect of an Irritation of the Mechanical Receptors
in Some Sections of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract, on the
Phagocytic Activity of the Leukocytes in the Blood of Dogs.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Bashkirsk. med in-ta, 1957, 10, 305-311

Abstract : In dogs with a fistula of the stomach, according to Basov,
a fistula of the intestine, and in 2 normal dogs, the me-
chanical receptors of the stomach, the small intestine, and
of the rectum, were irritated by the introduction and infla-
tion of a balloon (up to 800 milliliters of air, with pres-
sure to 30 millimeters of mercury column, for 1-2 hours).
From the blood of a vein in the ear, investigation was made

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BATYRCVA, T. F.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov
for the academic degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences:

"Effect of Stimulation of the Mechanoreceptors of the Stomach in Several
Sections of the Intestine on the Phagocytic Activity of Blood Leukocytes
in Dogs."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

BOLDYREV, M.I., aspirant; OCHERETENKO, Ye.Ye., dotsent; BATYSHCHIKOV, N.K.

✓ *Tomasiniana ribis*. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.5:22-24
My '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra entomologii Moskovskoy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii im. Timiryazeva (for Boldyrev). 2. Kamenets-Podol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Ocheretenko). 3. Glavnyy agronom mezhoblastnogo tresta sovkhozov, g. Khmel'nitskiy (for Batyshchikov).

(Gall gnats) (Currants—Diseases and pests)

SHKLENNIK, Ya.I.; BATYSHEV, A.I.

Use of undulated surfaces for the control of hot cracking in steel
casting. Lit.proizv. no.4:1-3 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Steel castings—Defects) (Thermal stresses)
(Surfaces (Technology))

BATYSHEV, A.I.; FEDOROV, V.A.

Shrinkage of permanent molds in the process of their manufacture.

Lit. proizv. no.10:40 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

BATYSHEV, I.

For power in the hands of the soviets. Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.6:63-66
Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Chlen Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyusa s 1909 goda.
(Moscow--Revolution, 1917-1921)

NIKOLAYEV, P., BATYRSHIN, A.

Agricultural Machinery

Organization of the technical servicing of machines during haymaking. MTS 12,
no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 195², Uncl.

BATYRSHIN, A., inzh.-mekhanik

Using PP-2 and PPV-1, 6 pickup balers for baling hay. Nauka i pered.
op v sel'khoz. 9 no.6:26-28 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Hay--Harvesting)

BATYRSKIN, A. G.

Harvesting Machinery - Kazakhstan

Overall use of machinery in haying in Kazakhstan. Mekh. elek. sel'khoz. No. 1, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

CA BATTU, HINA, F.M.

Lead acetate complexes. V. P. Toropova and R. M. Bityrshina (Kazan State Univ.). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 4, 337-40 (1949).—The compn. of Pb acetate was studied polarographically in solns. in which the concn. of Pb was 5×10^{-4} mol./l. and the concn. of acetate was 0.2-5 mol./l. The number of acetate ions (ρ) combined in the complex was detd. by measuring the half-wave potential ($E_{1/2}$) of Pb at 2 different acetate-ion concns. (c_1 and c_2) and calcd. from $\rho = \Delta E_{1/2} / 0.058 \Delta \log c$, where $\Delta E_{1/2}$ is the difference of half-wave potentials of Pb detd. at c_1 and c_2 , n is the number of electrons involved, in this case $n = 2$, and $\log c = \log (c_1/c_2)$. The compn. of the Pb complex depended on the concn. of acetate. Up to 1 mol./l. the complex contained 1 acetate ion for each atom of Pb and is represented by $[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)]^+$. At acetate concns. of 1-1.5 mol./l. the number of acetate ions in the complex was around 3 and can therefore be represented by $[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_3]^-$. Above 1.5 mol./l. of acetate the complex contained 4 acetate ions, and is thus $[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_4]^{--}$. The disocn. constn. for the complex ions calcd. from the shift of potential as detd. at various concns. of Na acetate are $[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)]^+ 6 \times 10^{-4}$, $[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_3]^- 4 \times 10^{-4}$, and $[Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_4]^{--} 8 \times 10^{-4}$. For analytical purposes the last of these ions is the most important. Its disocn. constn. permits calcn. of the concn. of acetate ion at which $PbSO_4$ and other insol. Pb salts will not ppt. It is of particular interest in amperometry, where Pb salts are frequently used. M. Hirsch

TOROPOVA, V.F.; BATYRSHINA, F.M.

Nitro complexes of lead and cadmium. Izv.vys.uchev.zav.; khim.i
khim.tekh. 4 no.1:11-15 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina
kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Nitro compounds) (Lead compounds) (Cadmium compounds)

BATYRSHINA, P.M.; TOROPOVA, V.F.

Polarographic analysis of complex formate compounds of lead and cadmium. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 116 no.5:91-94 '56. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Lead) (Cadmium) (Compounds, Complex)

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30296

Author : Batyrshina, F.M., Topopova, V.F.

Inst : Kazan' University

Title : Polarographic Study of Complex Compounds of Lead with Salts of Monochloroacetic Acid.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1956, 116, No 5, 95-96

Abst : By means of the polarographic method a study was made of the composition and stability of complex compounds formed by the ions Pb^{2+} and $ClCH_2COO^-$ (I). It was found that with a concentration of I of, or below, 0.4 g-ion/liter, there is formed mostly $[Pb(OOCCH_2Cl)]^+$ having an instability constant $9 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Comparison of stability of the complexes of Pb^{2+} with the anions CH_3COO^- , $HCOO^-$ and I leads the authors to the conclusion concerning a stability decrease in the series CH_3COO^- , $HCOO^-$, I.

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BATYSHEV, S.

Studying applied economics in goal oriented courses. Prof.-tekh.
obr. 19 no.3:26-28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Economics--Study and teaching)

Parasitology
BATYUSHEVA, V.P.

Severe cases of liver infection of opisthorchial etiology. Med.
paras. i paras. bol. supplement to no.1:64 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER FLUKE)

SHUSHUNOV, V.A.; BATYSHNIKOV, Yu.N.

Kinetics of the reaction of Na+Pb and K+Na+Pb alloys with vapors of ethyl chloride. *Zhur.fiz.khim.* 27 no.6:830-839 Je '53. (MLBA 6:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lead alloys) (Lead organic compounds) (Ethyl chloride)

BATYUK, A.G.

137-58-6-12041 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 121 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Batyuk, A.G.

TITLE: The Sulfatization of Industrial Lead Dusts Resulting from the Production of Concentrated Sulfuric Acid by the FluoSolids Process (Sul'fatizatsiya pyley svintsovogo proizvodstva kontsentrirovannoy sernoy kislotoy v kipyashchem sloye)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the In-t metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR (Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR), Alma-Ata, 1957

ASSOCIATION: In-t metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR (Institute of Metallurgy and Ore Dressing, Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR), Alma-Ata

1. Lead--Sulfation
2. Particles (Airborne)--Processing
3. Sulfuric acid--Manufacture

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SOV/137-58-12-24318

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Batyuk, A. G.

TITLE: Sulfating of Lead Refinery Dusts by Strong Sulfuric Acid in a Fluidized Bed (K voprosu sulfatizatsii pyley svintsovogo proizvodstva krepkoy sernoy kislotoy v kipyashchem sloye)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. gorn. dela, metallurgii, str-va i stroymaterialov, 1957, Nr 5 (16), pp 116-125

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of investigations at Vniitsvetmet on a process of Pb dust treatment including pelletizing of the dust with strong H_2SO_4 in a bowl pelletizer, and sulfating in a fluidized bed of the resultant pellets at 250-400°C. It is found that this process provides virtually complete sulfating of the Pb, Zn, and Cd, while the rare metals go into water-soluble form. The optimum sulfating temperature is 300-350°. In the process 85-87% of the As is driven off, as well as 94-95% of the Cl_2 and Fe_2 . This simplifies treatment of the sulfates and recovery of the rare metals. The reaction-rate constants obtained by the experiments show that sulfating with strong H_2SO_4 is a fast process. The heat effects, the isobaric potentials, and the

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Sulfating of Lead Refinery Dusts by Strong Sulfuric Acid in a Fluidized Bed (cont.)

equilibrium constants of the reactions for Pb, Zn, and Cd compounds are calculated. The process is recommended for shop tests.

L. P.

Card 2/2

Batyuk, A.G.

AUTHORS: Getskin, L.S., Batyuk, A.G. and Tsyb, P.P. 136-7-5/22

TITLE: Granulation of pulverulent materials with strong sulphuric acid. (Granulyatsiya pylevidnykh materialov s krepkoy sernoy kislotoy).

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnyye Metally"
1957, No.7, pp.23-25 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The methods of sulphating polymetallic pulverulent material proposed by most investigators depend on the use of dilute sulphuric acid, which leads to practical difficulties. In the present article, a method developed at the VNIItsvetmet is described in which the pulverulent materials are subjected to granulation with concentrated sulphuric acid added separately into a rotating pan granulator. The chemical processes taking place with various materials are considered, special attention being given to volatilization of chlorine and fluorine. The material presented includes that obtained in promising experiments with an electrically-heated granulator. The methods developed and tested are suitable for use in lead, zinc, copper-smelting and other works for the extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals from dusts and enable the sulphating process to be applied rapidly in industry.

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2/2 There are 2 tables.

136-7-5/22

ASSOCIATION:

(VNIitsvetmet).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

BATYUK, A.G.

Sulfatized roasting of dusts from the lead industry in strong
sulfuric acid and a fluidized bed. Trudy Akad. Nauk Kazakh.
SSR 6:174-187 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Lead) (Ore dressing)

POHOMAREVA, Ye.I.; TSYB, P.P.; SHALAVINA, Ye.I.; BATYUK, A.G.; MENZHULIN, Yu.N.

Recovering nonferrous and rare metals from Chimgent lead refinery
smelting furnace dusts. Trudy Inst.met. i obogoshch. 1:76-87

'59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Chimgent--Lead--Metallurgy) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

18.2005

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SOV/136-59-10-6/18

AUTHORS: Getskin, L.S., Batyuk, A.G., Tsyb, P.P.,
Gorokhvodatskaya, R.I., Savrayev, V.P., Zinov'yev, V.P.,
Fel'dman, V.G., Bratchik, A.V. and Polulyakh, V.P.

TITLE: Mastering the Process of Sulphatizing Lead Dusts

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 10, pp 35-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of sulphatizing poly-metallic ores and concentrates was first developed in the Soviet Union by Professor A.Ye.Makovetsky in 1923. Since then, a great deal of investigational work has been done in this connection. One variant of this method, so-called Makovetsky-Gintsvetmet process, consisting of mixing the material with diluted (60%) sulphuric acid and treating the pulp in a cylindrical sulphatizator at 200°C, was put to test at a pilot plant (designed to treat 3 t of sulphide concentrate per day) at Ordzhonikidze. However, even after three years' operation, no means have been found to overcome serious difficulties associated with the formation of crust in the sulphatizator and with rapid corrosion of the equipment and of the gas system, due to the action of hot gases containing water and acid vapours. Work on this problem was resumed at VNIITsvetmet in 1955

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Mastering the Process of Sulphatizing Lead Dusts

and, as a result, a modified method was developed which, by now, has also been tested on a semi-industrial scale. The main difference between the new and the original method is the application of concentrated sulphuric acid which could not be used previously, owing to the fact that cementation of the dense pulp took place in the equipment used in the old process, ie in the mixer, re-pulper and sulphatizator. This difficulty was overcome by nodulizing the powder materials mixed with concentrated sulphuric acid in a pan granulator. Owing to the exothermic nature of the reactions taking place during the nodulizing process, the nodule temperature rises to 200°C or even higher and this ensures rapid distillation of chlorine and fluorine and accelerates sulphatization of the pulp components. The subsequent heating of the granules to 350°C (necessary to distill off arsenic and to complete the sulphatizing reactions) is carried out in a reactor, using the fluidized bed principle (Ref 1). The preliminary investigation was carried out in a large laboratory plant in which dusts from various lead and copper smelting plants were treated. On the basis of the

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results of this work, the staff of the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead-Tin Combine in cooperation with VNIITsvetmet, designed and constructed a large pilot plant capable of treating 10 t of lead-bearing dusts per day. Its main components, ie the granulator shown diagrammatically in Fig 1 and the fluidized bed reactor illustrated in Fig 2, were constructed in the Combine workshops. The granulator, driven by a 14 kW electric motor, is equipped with a pan 1500 mm diameter and 250 mm deep, the axis of which is inclined to the horizontal at an angle of 30 to 60° and which rotates at the rate of 8 to 14 rev/min. Gases evolved during the process are removed through an exhaust hood. The application of concentrated sulphuric acid made it possible to use mild steel as the constructional material of the granulator, the inlet and outlet pipes and the ventilating system. The reactor shell (Fig 2) is also made of steel, lined inside with a single layer of a refractory brick; the active area of the hearth is 0.75 m², the height of the fluidized bed, 105 cm, the total height of the reactor being 3.5 m. The final product obtained in the fluidized bed reactor is discharged into a

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stainless steel tank, from which it is pumped into mechanical agitators, where the sulphate product is leached out. The following are the main operations carried out in the hydro-metallurgical section: leaching out of the sulphate product, settling and washing the lead cake, precipitation of raw metals, removal of arsenic and iron from the solutions and extraction of cadmium. The lead dusts treated in the experimental pilot plant contained (%): 49.3 Pb, 16.3 Zn, 2.5 Cd, 0.5 Cu, 1.0 Fe, 5.3 As, 1.0 Cl and 0.2 F. The consumption of concentrated sulphuric acid in nodulizing this product varied between 55 and 62% of the weight of the dust which corresponded to 110% of the theoretically required quantity. (The authors point out here that if sulphuric acid of the concentration less than 92% is used, the nodulizing process is adversely affected, granules of low mechanical strengths are obtained, the quantity of distilled off chlorine, fluorine and arsenic is reduced and the output of the granulator is reduced.) With the granulator inclined at 55° and operating at 8.3 rev/min, 10 to 15 t of the dust was treated per day, the obtained

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product containing 80% of the -5 mm fraction. The proportion of dust carried away by the exhaust gases was comparatively small and amounted to 1% only; the quantity of gases evolved during the process was also small, owing to the low chlorine, fluorine and arsenic contents in the dust; the H_2S content in the gases varied between zero and 9 mg/m³. The optimum temperature for sulphatizing the granules in the fluidized bed reactor was 350°C. The capacity of the reactor was 12 to 14 t/m²/24 hr, the air consumption being 3000 m³/hr. The granules remained in the reactor for more than two hours; however, it was found that the time necessary for the completion of the sulphatizing reaction and for the removal of 90% of arsenic, is approximately 45 min; consequently, it can be assumed that the productivity of the reactor could be increased, whereby its specific air consumption would be reduced. The solutions (including those obtained during washing and filtering the lead cake) resultant from the water leach of the sulphate product, contained (g/l): 37.9 Zn, 6.5 Cd; the washed lead cake contained (%): 0.52 Zn, 0.16 Cd, 64.3 Pb;

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97% Zn and 95% Cd present in the dust was recovered in the solution; the recovery of Zn, Cd and Pb in the lead cake was 2.4, 4.8 and 98% respectively; the recovery of raw metals amounted to 74 to 93%; 80 to 90% arsenic was distilled off during the sulphatizing treatment; 80 to 85% chlorine and fluorine and 60 to 75% selenium was distilled off during both nodulizing and sulphatizing processes. After describing the dust-collecting process and various controlling equipment, the authors state their conclusions. (1) Difficulties experienced in the application of the sulphatizing process on an industrial scale have been overcome by using concentrated sulphuric acid and by nodulizing the pulp in a rotary pan granulator. (2) No signs of corrosion of the granulator, made of mild steel, have been observed during the test period; both the granulator and the fluidized bed reactor have been working continuously without any stoppages and the working conditions have been satisfactory. (3) The process, as outlined in the present paper, has been found to be very efficient regarding the degree of both the recovery of rare and non-ferrous metals present in the dust and the

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Mastering the Process of Sulphatizing Lead Dusts

removal of the volatile components. (4) A necessary condition for ensuring efficient purification of the gases leaving the fluidized bed reactor is lowering the temperature of the gases to 25 to 30°C and the application of a wet system of dust collection. To comply with the sanitary regulations regarding the arsenic content in the exhaust gases, a supplementary cleaning operation in a wet electro-filter is necessary. (5) The application of the sulphatizing process for treating lead dust provides a convenient means of utilizing this complex material and can be recommended for adoption in all the lead plants in the Soviet Union. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATIONS: VNIITsvetmet

Ust'-Kamenogorskiy svintsovo-tsinkovyy kombinat
(Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead-Zinc Combine)

Card 7/7

S/137/62/000/003/054/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Tsyb, P. P., Getskin, L. S., Batyuk, A. G.

TITLE: Processing of dusts and sublimates of non-ferrous metallurgy plants with complex extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 29 - 30, abstract 3G198 (V sb. "Issled. po obogashcheniyu i tekhnol. polezn. iskopyemykh", Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 123 - 131)

TEXT: The new method of processing dusts and sublimates from non-ferrous metallurgy plants consists in the granulation of dust materials with strong H_2SO_4 in a rotating cup-shaped granulator. The dust and the acid are separately supplied to the granulator where they are thoroughly mixed; as a result granules of up to 5 mm in diameter are being formed. The granules obtained are heat-treated at 300 - 350°C in a fluidized bed furnace. During the granulation of dust and sublimates with 110% strong H_2SO_4 , the mass is heated to 150 - 200°C on account of the exothermal reaction heat. Pb, Cd and Zn then transform into sulfate forms by 96 - 98%. F and Cl are sublimated to 70 - 80 and 60 - 80% respectively, and As volatilization is 10 - 15%. At this processing method, In and Tl transform into sulfate

Card 1/2

Processing of dusts and...

S/137/62/000/003/054/191
A006/A101

forms and remain practically completely in the sulfate products. Te also remains in the sulfate product. Se is sublimated (by 50 - 90%) and is practically fully collected. The Se content in the sublimates is 2 - 3%. After granulation of the sublimates with H_2SO_4 , the granules are leached out with waste Zn-electrolyte. In and Ge remain then completely in the Pb-cake. At an additional acid leaching, In and Ge are extracted and Zn, Cd and As are additionally extracted. Furthermore, the processing of solutions for the purpose of extracting non-ferrous and rare metals is made by the same scheme as the processing of solutions obtained after leaching out the sulfating products.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Batyuk, A.R.

137-58-5-9318

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tsyb, P.P., Batyuk, A.R., Getskin, L.S.

TITLE: On a Treatment of Lead Cakes Accompanied by Extraction of Rare Metals (O metode pererabotki svintsovykh kekov s izvlecheniyem redkikh metallov)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 16, pp 22-24

ABSTRACT: The VNIItsvetmet has performed work on methods of treating Pb-cakes of the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Kombinat by means of granulation with strong H_2SO_4 , followed by sulfatization of the grains by the FluoSolids process, as well as by acidic leaching. The composition of the initial cakes (in %) is as follows: humidity 24.9; total Zn content 10.46; total Pb content 33.59; Sb 0.06; Cl_2 0.26; F_2 0.01; Ga 0.001; In 0.0023; Tl 0.007; Ge 0.0026; Cu 1.90; Cd 0.19; Fe 3.62; As 1.17; Se 0.05; and Te 0.025. The cakes were first dried until the moisture content amounted to 4-6% and ground down to a 1-mm particle size. They were then granulated with H_2SO_4 , the amount of the latter being equivalent to 110% of the theoretical amount required for the sulfatization of Pb, Zn, Cu, Cd, and Fe. The grains were subjected

Card 1/2

On a Treatment of Lead Cakes (cont.)

137-58-5-9318

to sulfatization in a FluoSolids furnace for a period of 60 minutes at a temperature of 300°C. Expressed in %, the degree of sulfatization amounted to the following: Pb 99.5; Zn 71.6-83.0; Cd 64.7-67.7; Fe 47.3; Cu 100. In the course of the sulfatization process the following elements were sublimated: 15% of Ge, 20% of As, and 25% of Se. After sulfatization the granules were leached with water. The solid-liquid ratio in the leaching process is equal to 1:3. After leaching, the solutions contain 2.8-3 g/l As, 0.1-0.15 g/l Sb, and 20 g/l Fe, the degree of extraction of As, Sb, and Fe being, respectively, 85-90%, ~50%, and 30%.

G.S.

1. Lead ores--Processing
- Applications
2. Rare earth elements--Separation
3. Sulfuric acid

Card 2/2

BATYUK, G. A.

ALEKSEYEV, S.A.; BATYUK, G.A.

Results of cooperation. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.5:47-49 My '54.
(Metal industries) (MLRA 7:7)

...dektor, tekhn. nauk. ...kand. tekhn. nauk;
...VSEKH, V.V. ...d. ...inzh.

...of registering ...devices with central gas supply. Energ.
i elektrotekh. prom. no. 1:24-28 Jan. 1965. (MIRA 18:5)

VOLOVEN', L.M.; BATYUK, G.S.

Change in the size of the scale of the EPP-09 potentiometer during the recording of the dynamic characteristics of control objects. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:9-10 J1-S '62.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskoy institut.

L 29952-66

ACC NR: AR6003722

EWI(d)/EWI(m)/I/EWP(f) WW/WE

SOURCE CODE: UR/0285/65/000/009/0018/0018

AUTHOR: Babenko, Yu. A.; Batyuk, G. S.; Kondak, M. A.

TITLE: Study of the combustion chamber elements of a stationary gas turbine operating on natural gas.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 9.49.119

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. Teploenerg., no. 1, 1964, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine, ~~engine~~, combustion kinetics, combustion research, ~~combustion chamber~~, fuel consumption, natural gas

ABSTRACT: The simultaneous control of fuel consumption¹ and primary air is an important factor when natural gas is used in a mixture with air. However, this control is not given enough consideration as yet when applied to stationary gas turbines. The recording front devices with a central gas supply are studied, and work on the possibility of technological application of kinetic methods of gas combustion was carried out. The study showed a high degree of combustion stability at a mixture velocity of 100 to 120 m/sec. and high operating characteristics for

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 CC

L 29953-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AR6003723

SOURCE CODE: UR/0285/65/000/009/0018/0018

AUTHOR: Kondak, M. A.; Kryzhanovskiy, V. N.; Batyuk, G. S. 78 B

TITLE: Stability of the combustion process and stabilization of the perforated screen //

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 9.49.120

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. teploenerg., no. 1, 1964, 25-29 III

TOPIC TAGS: combustion research, thermal stress, natural gas, gas turbine engine, *combustion chamber*, *combustion*

ABSTRACT: Combustion chambers for premixed natural gas and air with stabilizing perforated screens of various design were investigated. It was established that the thermal stress of the firebox can reach 210.10^6 kcal/m³/h. Combustion is practically 100%. It covers the whole range of operations of gas turbine engines and industrial burners of various applications. Such types of combustion chambers will have wide use in engines operating on natural gas. 5 figures. T. Gonikberg

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 CC

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104659
 AUTHOR : ~~Batyuk, I. A.~~
 INST. : Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Irrigated *)
 TITLE : On the Effectiveness of the Fall Moisture Charge
 Under Corn for Grain.
 ORIG. PUB. : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t oroshayemogo
 zemled., 1957, No. 3, 6-9
 ABSTRACT : According to the 1953-1956 experiments at Brilevskaya
 Experiment Station, moisture charging in the variants with-
 out vegetative applications of water, produces an increase
 in the yields of from 19.5 to 49%. However, if vegetative
 applications are feasible, moisture charging is inexpedient
 since variants with vegetative irrigations alone, produced
 increases from 146.4 to 148.2%, and variants with vegeta-
 tive applications of water combined with moisture charging-
 *) Agriculture.

Card: 1/2

38

L 45089-66

ACC N° AR6025706

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/004/S033/S033

AUTHOR: Batyuk, G. S.

27
B

TITLE: Graphic determination of the parameters of a stable controlled member on the basis of its experimental frequency characteristics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 4S205

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. teploenerg., no. 2, 1965, 67-73

TOPIC TAGS: frequency characteristic, approximation method, controlled member

ABSTRACT: A graphoanalytical method of approximation of the experimental phase-amplitude characteristic of a complex and stable controlled member by an equivalent system of the 2nd or 3rd order is described. The equivalent system can function with or without delay. Auxiliary graphs are presented which make it possible to obtain rapidly enough an approximation with an error not exceeding 6—7%. [Transl. of abstract] [DW]

SUB CODE: 09/

Cord 1/1 blg

BATYUK, I.F.
UP

THE WEAKENING OF THE VIRUS OF *Bacillus anthracis* UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF X-RAYS AS A MEANS OF OBTAINING AN ANTI-*B. anthracis* VACCINE. I. F. Batyuk. *Z. Microbiol. Epidemiol.*

Immunizatsiya. (U. S. S. R.) 18, 121-7 (in German 127) (1937). --The irradiation of a vegetative agar-agar culture of *B. anthracis* for 4.5 hrs. (15-20 min. pause after each 30 min. of irradiation) with x-rays (135 kv., 4 ma., 25 cm. distance, with rays passed through a 0.025 mm. Sn-Pb plate) resulted in a culture which, after passage through white mice, led to stable immunity toward the anthrax virus.
S. A. Karjala

11C

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BATYUK, I. F.

Batyuk, I. F. and Prokof'yeva, M. T. "Disinfection methods for tuberculosis,"
Nauch. Trudy (Ukr. in-t eksperim. veterinarii), Vol. XIV, 1946, p. 153-62 -
Bibliog: 12 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949
"

BATYUK, I.F.

Properties of culture of *Bacillus anthracis* growing at various
temperatures. ~~Zhurn. mikrobiol., epid. i immun.~~ 27 no.1:19-22 Ja '56
(MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav.-prof. S.S. Dyachenko) Kiyevskogo
ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni
akademika A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir.-dotsent I.P. Alekseyenko)

(*BACILLUS ANTHRACIS*, culture,
eff. of temperature (Rus))

(TEMPERATURE, effects,
on *Bacillus anthracis* cultures (Rus))

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Immunity

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 27581

Author : Batyuk, I.F.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On Significance of the Site of Antigen's Administration with Respect to the Formation of Antibodies.

Orig Pub : Zn. mikrobiol., i pidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No 3, 61-64

Abstract : Rabbits and mice were immunized with the typhoid vaccine. The highest titer of antibodies was recorded when vaccine was injected into the inguinal node and the sciatic nerve (1:25,600), under the mucous membrane of the tongue (1:8,000) and into the vein (1:8,600). Intracutaneous injection of antigen into the scapular area resulted in the formation of 2.7 times as much agglutinin as in the cases of injection into the pectoral region.

Card : 1/1

RATVUK, I.F.

Virulent and immunogenic properties of Bacillus anthracis cultures
growing at 45° C. Report No.2. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i imun. 29
no.8:101-105 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni Bogomol'tsa.

(BACILLUS ANTHRACIS, culture,
eff. of 45° virulence & immunogenic properties (Rus))

BATYUK, I.F.

Significance of the receptor zones of the skin for the elaboration of antibodies following the introduction of dysentery and streptococcus antigens. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no16:114-115 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (SKIN)

BATYUK, I.F., kand.med.nauk; GORCHAKOV, V.A., kand.med.nauk; SAMORUKOVA, S.V.

Data on the study of the antigenic properties of tonsils.
Zhur.ush., nos. i gorl. bol.23 no.3:69-73 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz laboratorii immunologii (zav.- kand.med.nauk I.F.Batyuk)
i otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-kand.med.nauk V.A.
Gorchakov) Ukrainakogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akademika N.D.Strazhesko (dir.-zasl.
deyatel' nauki prof.A.L.Mikhnev).

(TONSILS—DISEASES)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

BATYUK, T.K.

Results of the surgical treatment of fibromas of the uterus. Ped.,
akush. i gin. 23 no.6:51-53 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. L.B.Teodor)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent M.M.Koval'ov).
(UTERUS--TUMORS)

BATYUK, V., kand.biolog.nauk

Molecules as "land tillers." Znan. ta pratsia no.7:8-9 J1
'61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Soil chemistry)

36201

S/191/62/000/004/015/017
B104/B102

15.8540

AUTHORS: Batyuk, V. P., Rybalka, K. F., Gordiyenko, S. A.

TITLE: An electronic zero indicator for electric conductivity measurements of polymers (polyelectrolytes)

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 61 - 64

TEXT: An alternating-current bridge for measurements of the active and the reactive components of the resistance of polyelectrolytes is described. The bridge balances the active and reactive component of the resistance separately. A narrow-band resonance amplifier connected to the zero-indicator circuit suppresses the higher harmonics of the output signal. A 3 - 10-cps generator feeds the bridge. The resonance amplifier has an operating frequency of 760 cps, a band width of about 100 cps and an amplification factor of about 8000. During the measurement the polyelectrolyte flows through the measuring cell which is placed in a thermostat. The electrodes of this cell are made of platinum wire (0.4 mm in diameter) and have an operating length of 3 mm. Results:

Card 1/2

X

An electronic zero indicator...

S/191/62/000/004/015/017
B104/B102

Polymer	Concentration %	Resistivity $\text{ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
Copolymer 7 (Methacrylamide- styrene)	0.01	$2.18 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	1	$4.10 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Copolymer 8 (40% methacrylic acid and 60% methacryl- amide)	0.01	$1.98 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	1	$4.98 \cdot 10^{-2}$
Polyacrylamide	0.01	$9.92 \cdot 10^{-5}$
	1	$4.22 \cdot 10^{-3}$

There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

X

Card 2/2

BATYUK, V.P. (gorod Khar'kov)

Extracurricular chemical experiments. Khim. v shkole 10 no.2:60-62
Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Chemistry--Experiments)

BATYUSHEVA, V. P.

"Experimental atelectasis of the lungs under allergic conditions and clinical facts in the light of these experiments." Omsk State Medical Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin. Omsk, 1956. (DISSERTATION For the Degree of Candidate in MEDICAL SCIENCE.)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 33, 1956, Moscow

8(0)

SOV/112-58-3-4269

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 121 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Batyuk, V. P.

TITLE: Use of a Cathode-Follower-Type Oscillator for Measuring Soil Salinity
(Ispol'zovaniye generatora s katodnym povtoritelem dlya izmereniya zasolennosti pochv)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi AN URSR, 1956, Nr 5, pp 504-507 (original in Ukrainian, Russian summary)

ABSTRACT: An 800-cps oscillator is described that has a stable amplitude and is intended for supplying a salinity meter under field conditions. The oscillator is designed with two tubes (6S1P or 6S4Zh). The anode circuit of the first tube contains an oscillatory LC-circuit inductively coupled to the grid circuit of the same tube. The second tube acts as a cathode follower with a 100-per cent negative feedback. The oscillator is battery-supplied. A simplified circuit diagram is considered, technical data of the oscillator and the salinity meter

Card 1/2

8(0)

SOV/112-58-3-4269

Use of a Cathode-Follower-Type Oscillator for Measuring Soil Salinity

is presented, the pickup construction (an electrolytic pot) is described, a curve showing the relation between the electric conductance and the salt content of various-salinity soils at 25°C is presented. Bibliography: 6 items.

K.M.S.

Card 2/2

BATYUK, V.P., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) " Study of the dynamics of photosynthesis under natural conditions by means of the device of short-term determinations." Kiev, 1959. 27 pp with drawings (Inst of Botany^y of the Acad of Sci UkSSR). 150 copies (KL,37-59, 107)

21

RATTUK, V.P.; RYBALKO, Ye.F.

Apparatus for fast determination of moisture in plants. Biofizika 4
no.1:120-122 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziologii rasteniy,
Kiyev.

(PLANTS—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (BOTANICAL APPARATUS)

BATYUK, V.

Treasures of the green laboratory. Znan.ta pratsia no.7:
13-14 JI '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Photosynthesis)

BATYUK, V.P.

Polymers should be used in the fields. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no. 10:28-
30 0 '6G. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom polimerov Ukrainskoy akademii sel'sko-
khozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Agricultural chemicals) (Plastics)

BATYUK, V.P.; ZHABITSKIY, P.F.

Polyacrylamide and urea-formaldehyde resin as basic materials for
complete fertilizers. Plast.massy no.11:35-36 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Acrylamide) (Resins, Synthetic)
(Fertilizers and manures)

BATYUK, V.P.; PALIYENKO, M.Ya.; AKKERMANN, V.P.

Use of the granular by-products of the chemical industries in weed
control. Plast.massy no.2:1-2 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Chemical industries—By-products) (Weed control)

BATYUK, V.P., GRODZINSKIY, D.M., OKANENKO, A.S. (USSR)

"Respiration in the Leaves of Sugar Beet in
Daylight Concurrent with Photosynthesis."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

BATYUK, V. P., kand. biolog. nauk; PALIYENKO, M. Y. [Paliienko, M. IA.]

Vat residues of methylene chloride, a highly effective soil
fumigant. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no. 1:36-39 Ja-Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

(Methane) (Soil distribution)

BATYUK, V.P., kand. biolog. nauk

Improving the physicochemical properties of ammonium chloride
for its use as an effective nitrogen fertilizer. Khim. prom.
[Ukr.] no.3:44-46 J1-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

ACCESSION NR: AR4036034

S/0299/64/000/006/G009/G009

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Biologiya, Abs. 6G48

AUTHOR: Batyuk, V. P.

TITLE: Study of the intensity of photosynthesis and respiration of plants cultivated on soils with varying moisture contents by the method of determining the electroconductivity

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vodn. rezhim rast. v svyazi s obmenom veshchestv i produktivnost'yu. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 329-333

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, respiration, plant physiology, electroconductivity, soil moisture, gas analysis

TRANSLATION: For a short-term gaseous analysis, the changes in electroconductivity of 0.1N NaOH were used. During absorption of 1 mg of CO₂, the resistance changes by 17±0.16 ohms, and this relationship holds up to 560 mg of absorbed CO₂. Therefore, the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4036034

instrument can work for 15 hours without interruption (the volume of alkali in the vessel is 200 ml.) Eleven parallel analyses can be carried out. The article contains a diagram of the apparatus and a theoretical diagram of the zero-indicator. The accuracy of the measurements is 1% of the CO_2 content of air, and the sensitivity of the instrument is 0.006 mg of CO_2 /liter. Plants cultivated at various soil moisture contents had the same intensity of photosynthesis, but a decrease in moisture content brought about a decrease in photosynthesis. Ukrainsky n.-i. institut fiziologii rasteniy AN USSR, Kiev (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute in Plant Physiology, AN USSR) G. Grigorutse

DATE ACQ: 09Apr64

SUB CODE: L5

ENCL: 00

Cord 2/2

BATYUK, V.P., kand. biolog. nauk; YAVORSKIY, D.F. [Iavors'kyi, D.F.]

Use of a mixture of isomers of nitrophenylchloromethyl carbinols
in herbicide systems. Khim. prom. no.4:60-62 O-D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

BATYUK, V.P.

All-Union scientific and technical conference on the efficient
utilization of local fertilizers. Khim.prom [Ukr.] no.1:86 Ja-
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

BATYUK, V.P., kand.biol.nauk; KOZIN, V.M.; VOLKOV, B.V.; PROTSENKO, A.S.

Use of furylacrylic acid salts as physiologically active substances.
Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.2:34 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4024770

S/0080/64/037/003/0595/0600

AUTHOR: Marchenko, N. A.; Batyuk, Zh. V.

TITLE: Electrodeposition of zinc-nickel alloy

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 3, 1964, 595-600

TOPIC TAGS: Electrodeposition, zinc nickel alloy, corrosion resistance, Zn Ni coating, hardness, decorative property

ABSTRACT: In addition to the desire to increase corrosion resistance of zinc, it is also important that its protective properties in relation to steel be maintained, i.e., the metallic coating should have a more negative potential than the base metal (steel). Zn-Ni coatings possess greater hardness as compared to zinc, and better decorative properties which permit it in some cases to replace nickel and even the three layer copper-nickel-chromium coating. It was established that it is possible to precipitate the zinc-nickel alloy from ammonia electrolyte in a wide range of Zn:Ni ratios. The zinc-nickel alloy composition depends on the electrolyte composition and conditions of deposition. The deposits obtained are firmly bonded with the base, possess increased corrosion resistance and better decorative qualities, and are easily soldered. They also have a better surface

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024770

form and are more evenly distributed at the base. The maximum precipitation rate of the alloy from electrolytes with a constant current and reversal, is 1 μ /min. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute).

SUBMITTED: 25Dec62

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL

No. REF. SOV: 011

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

MOISEYEV, Yu.V.; BATYUKOV, G.I. [deceased]; VINNIK, M.I. *ba*

Infrared spectra of lactam solutions in concentrated sulfuric acid.
Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 26 no.10:1306-1308 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Lactams—Spectra)

*Nothing
in file*

MOISEYEV, Yu. V.; BATYUKOV, G. I. [deceased]; VINNIK, M. I.

Infrared and ultraviolet spectra of lactams in caustic potash solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no. 3:570-577 Mr '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

S/076/63/037/003/008/020
B101/B215

AUTHORS: Moiseyev, Yu. V., Batyukov, G. I., (Deceased), Vinnik, M. I.

TITLE: Study of infrared and ultraviolet spectra of lactams in potassium hydroxide solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 3, 1963, 570-577.

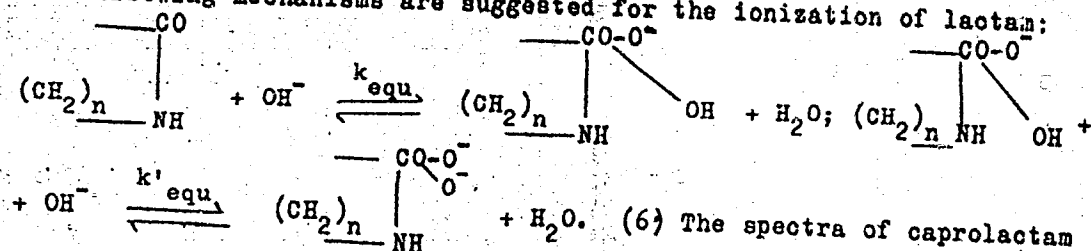
TEXT: The IR and UV spectra of ϵ -caprolactam and γ -butyrolactam in KOH, KOD, H₂O and D₂O were studied, and the spectra of ϵ -aminocaproic and γ -aminobutyric acids were stated for comparison. Results: (1) Butyrolactam in H₂O and D₂O showed 1665 and 1650 cm⁻¹ absorption bands characteristic of amide-1. (2) An increase in alkalinity of the solution decreases the intensity of those bands which disappear at 19% KOH, simultaneously, the 1555 cm⁻¹ absorption band which corresponds to the ionization by addition of a hydroxylic group to the carbonyl occurs in KOH as well as in KOD. (3) The 1740 and 1395 cm⁻¹ bands which correspond to the doubly ionized form occur at concentrations above 30% KOH. (4) The equilibrium constants

Card 1/1

Study of infrared and ultraviolet ...

S/076/63/037/003/008/020
B101/B215

of the singly ionized form $k_{\text{equ}} = 7$, and the doubly ionized form $k'_{\text{equ}} = 190$ were calculated from the data of the IR and UV spectra. (5)
The following mechanisms are suggested for the ionization of lactam:



The spectra of caprolactam could be studied only to a concentration of 20% KOH owing to poor solubility in KOH. They hardly differed from those in H_2O . Hence it is concluded that caprolactam in KOH is not ionized. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut khimicheskoy fiziki (Academy of Sciences, USSR Institute of Chemical Physics)

Card 2/8

TSEREKOV, T.Kh.; LAYKIN, A.Ya.; BATYUKOV, M.I.; ZAROVNYY, M.I.;
CHUPRIKOV, V.I.

Using oxygen during the Waelz process treatment of zinc cake.
TSvet. met. 36 no.6:34-39 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

KHAN, O.A.; ABDEYEV, M.A.; BUTENKO, N.S.; BATYUKOVA, G.V.

Lead cementation from a lead chloride melt. Trudy Alt.GMNII
AN Kazakh.SSR 11:56-59 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Lead--Metallurgy)

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Foreign bodies in the nose and ethmoid labyrinth simulating
osteomyelitis. Vest.otorin. 22 no.2:100-102 Mr-Ap '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (direktor - zaslushenny
deyatel' nauki prof.I.Ya.Sendul'skiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirakogo.

(NOSE for.bodies)

(ETHMOID BONE for.bodies)

(OSTEOMYELITIS diagnosis)

BATYUNIN, I. T.

Surgical approach to the nasopharyngeal region in angiofibromas
of the nasopharynx. Vest. otorin. no.5:52-56 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i go-la (dir. - zaslushennyy deyatel'
nauki RSFSR prof. I. Ya. Sendul'skiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo institu'ta imeni M. F. Vladimirovskogo.

(NASOPHARYNX--TUMORS)